

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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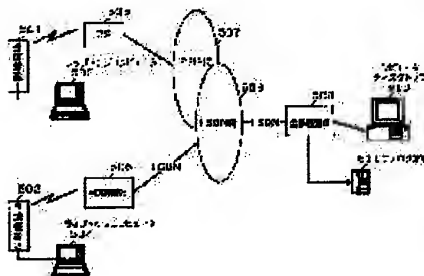
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## (54) DATA COMMUNICATION TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

**(57)Abstract:**

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide data communication terminal equipment that is able to make high-speed data communication by efficiently utilizing a plurality of ports and connects to a terminal with functions other than a PIAFS function, as required.

**SOLUTION:** Bulk communication is conducted by a PIAFS control section between a PHS 502 and a terminal adaptor 506, with the communication speed increased to 64 kbit/s; terminal adaptors 506, 509 change number of channels in use for the bulk communication in accordance with transmission/call reception/interruption of idle ports, and a data communication amount of PIAFS so as to prevent occupancy of the terminal adaptors 506, 509 by bulk communication. In the case of data communication by a PHS 501 registered as a slave station, a PIAFS data frame and a PPP data frame or a V 110 data frame are converted, and data communication with other terminals than terminals mounted with the PIAFS function is attained.



## LEGAL STATUS

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## CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The data communications terminal characterized by having the bulk means of communications which is equipped with the ISDN terminal adopter and PHS which carry PIAFS, is the data communications terminal which performs a partner terminal and data communication through a communication line, adds a bulk function to the communication link of PIAFS, and carries out the simultaneous activity of the multiple channel.

[Claim 2] The data communications terminal characterized by establishing a number modification means of channels to change the number of channels in use by said bulk means of communications by generating or termination in a port of dispatch/call in, to a data communications terminal according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] The data communications terminal characterized by establishing a number modification means of channels to change the number of channels in use by said bulk means of communications with the traffic of said bulk means of communications, to a data communications terminal according to claim 1.

[Claim 4] The data communications terminal characterized by establishing the conversion means of a PIAFS data frame, and a PPP/MP data frame or V110 data frame to a data communications terminal according to claim 1.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention is equipped with the ISDN terminal adopter and PHS which carry PIAFS, and relates to the data communications terminal which performs a partner terminal

and data communication through a communication line.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The block diagram and drawing 5 which show the configuration of the terminal adopter of the data communication terminal of the former [ drawing 4 ] are the block diagram showing the configuration of the terminal adopter of the conventional data communications terminal.

[0003] In the terminal adopter of the conventional data communication terminal As shown in drawing 4 , to the ISDN control section 301 which performs interface actuation with an ISDN network The PIAFS control section 302 which controls a PIAFS procedure is connected. To the PIAFS control section 302 FIFO304 which performs buffer actuation at the time of data transmission and reception is connected. To FIFO304 The V.42bits control section 305 which controls a V.42bits compression procedure is connected, and the DTE control section 306 which controls a DTE port (data terminal) is connected to the V.42bits control section 305.

[0004] Furthermore, the call control section 303 which controls a communication link call, the analog port control section 307 which controls an analog port (analog terminal), and the RF control section 308 which controls a wireless port (cordless handset) are formed, the call control section 303 is connected to the ISDN control section 301, the DTE control section 306, the analog port control section 307, and the RF control section 308, and the analog port control section 307 and the RF control section 308 are mutually connected to the terminal adopter of the conventional data communication terminal.

[0005] In PHS of the conventional data communication terminal, as shown in drawing 5 , the PIAFS control section 402 which controls a PIAFS procedure, the call control section 403 which controls a communication link call, and the voice control section 407 which controls actuation of an external speaker/microphone at the time of voice communication are connected to the RF control section 401 which performs interface actuation of wireless. Moreover, FIFO404 which performs buffer actuation at the time of data transmission and reception is connected to the PIAFS control section 402, the V.42bis control section 405 which controls a V.42bis compression procedure is connected to FIFO404, the DTE control section 406 which controls a DTE port is connected to the V.42bis control section 405, and the voice control section 407 is connected to the DTE control section 406 and the call control section 403.

[0006] First, actuation of the terminal adopter of the conventional data communication terminal shown in drawing 4 is explained.

[0007] If there is arrival from ISDN, layer 3 message will be transmitted to the call control section 303 from the ISDN control section 301, and if it judges with the arrival to the cordless handset registered to the analog port control section 307 if the call control section 303 judges a call setup message, and judges with the arrival of PIAFS to a DTE port, and it judges with the arrival to an analog port to the DTE control section 306, an incoming data can be distributed to the RF control section 308, respectively.

[0008] In the arrival to a DTE port, the PIAFS control section 302 carries out termination of the PIAFS procedure, and transmits data to FIFO304. The V.42bis control section 305 receives data from FIFO304, when data are compressed, extension restoration is carried out, and when not compressed, it transmits to the DTE control section 406 as it is. The DTE control section 406 transmits data to the data terminal connected.

[0009] In dispatch to ISDN, the call control section 303 controls the dispatch from the DTE control section 306 (DTE port), the dispatch from the analog-control section 307 (analog port), and the dispatch from the RF control section 308 (cordless handset), and layer 3 message is sent to it to the ISDN control section 301. The ISDN control section 301 performs connection actuation with a partner terminal based on it.

[0010] In in dispatch of PIAFS from a DTE port transmitting the data received from the DTE port (data terminal) to the V.42bis control section 305, compressing the V.42bis control section 305 when compressing, and not compressing, it transmits to FIFO304 as it is. The PIAFS control section 302 transmits data in a drawing PIAFS procedure from FIFO304.

[0011] Next, actuation of PHS of the conventional data communication terminal shown in drawing 5 is explained. When there is arrival of the mail from wireless, layer 3 message is

transmitted to the call control section 403 from the RF control section 401, and the call control section 403 judges a call setup message, and, in data arrival, in the voice arrival to the DTE control section 406, can distribute to the voice control section 407.

[0012] In the arrival to a DTE port, the PIAFS control section 402 carries out termination of the PIAFS procedure, and transmits data to FIFO404. The V.42bis control section 405 receives data from FIFO404, when data are compressed, extension restoration is carried out, and when not compressed, it is transmitted to the DTE control section 406 as it is. The DTE control section 406 transmits data to the data terminal connected.

[0013] In dispatch on wireless, the call control section 403 controls the dispatch from the DTE control section 406, and the dispatch from the voice control section 407, and layer 3 message is transmitted to it to the RF control section 401. The RF control section 401 connects with partner equipment based on it. In the dispatch from a DTE port, the data received from the DTE port (data terminal) are transmitted to the V.42bis control section 405, and the V.42bis control section 405 is compressed when compressing, and when not compressing, it transmits to FIFO404 as it is. The PIAFS control section 402 takes out data from FIFO404, and transmits in a PIAFS procedure.

[0014] Thus, according to the conventional data communications terminal, data communication is performed between partner terminals.

[0015]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in the above-mentioned conventional data communications terminal, 32 kbit/s (a throughput 29, 2 kbit/s) is limits, and transmission speed must carry out compression processing, in order to obtain the rate beyond it. Moreover, in the data communication of PHS registered as a cordless handset, unless it is equipment which carries the PIAFS function, it is not connectable.

[0016] This invention is made in view of the actual condition of the conventional data communications terminal which was mentioned above, and using two or more ports efficiently, high-speed data communication is possible for it, and it is to offer the data communications terminal in which connection with the terminal of functions other than a PIAFS function is possible if needed.

[0017]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The Data Terminal Equipment concerning this invention is equipped with the ISDN terminal adopter and PHS which carry PIAFS, is a data communications terminal which performs a partner terminal and data communication through a communication line, adds a bulk function to the communication link of PIAFS, and is characterized by having the bulk means of communications which carries out the simultaneous activity of the multiple channel.

[0018] According to this invention, therefore, a bulk function is added to the communication link of PIAFS, two or more channels are simultaneously used for bulk means of communications, and high-speed data communication is performed to it.

[0019]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Invention according to claim 1 is equipped with the ISDN terminal adopter and PHS which carry PIAFS, is a data communications terminal which performs a partner terminal and data communication through a communication line, adds a bulk function to the communication link of PIAFS, and is characterized by having the bulk means of communications which carries out the simultaneous activity of the multiple channel.

[0020] According to invention according to claim 1, therefore, a bulk function is added to the communication link of PIAFS, two or more channels are simultaneously used for bulk means of communications, and high-speed data communication is performed to it.

[0021] Invention according to claim 2 is characterized by establishing a number modification means of channels to change the number of channels in use by said bulk means of communications by generating or termination in a port of dispatch/call in, to invention according to claim 1.

[0022] While according to invention according to claim 2 a bulk function is added to the communication link of PIAFS, using two or more channels for bulk means of communications

simultaneously therefore and performing high-speed data communication to it, the number of channels in use is changed by generating or termination in a port of dispatch/call in by bulk means of communications with the number modification means of channels.

[0023] Invention according to claim 3 is characterized by establishing a number modification means of channels to change the number of channels in use by said bulk means of communications with the traffic of said bulk means of communications, to invention according to claim 1.

[0024] While according to invention according to claim 3 a bulk function is added to the communication link of PIAFS, using two or more channels for bulk means of communications simultaneously therefore and performing high-speed data communication to it, the number of channels in use is changed by the traffic of bulk means of communications by bulk means of communications with the number modification means of channels.

[0025] Below, the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention is explained with reference to drawing 1 thru/or drawing 3. The block diagram showing the configuration of the terminal adopter of the gestalt of 1 operation of the data communications terminal which drawing 1 requires for this invention, the block diagram in which drawing 2 shows the configuration of PHS of the gestalt of this operation, and drawing 3 are the explanatory views showing the configuration of a network including the gestalt of this operation.

[0026] FIFO 105 and 106 which performs buffer actuation at the time of the PIAFS control sections 102 and 103 and data transmission and reception to the ISDN control section 101 which performs interface actuation with an ISDN network in TA of the gestalt of 1 operation of the data communications terminal concerning this invention as shown in drawing 1 -- respectively -- \*\* -- a series-connection circuit is mutually connected to juxtaposition, and the bulk control section 108 which controls a bulk communication link to the output terminal of FIFO105 and FIFO106 is connected. FIFO110 is connected, the V.42bis control section 111 which controls a V.42bis compression means is connected to FIFO110, and the DTE control section 112 which controls a DTE port (data terminal) is connected to V.bis42 control section 111 at the bulk control section 108.

[0027] Moreover, with the gestalt of this operation, the call Monitoring Department 104 which supervises a communication link call, the call control section 107 which controls a communication link call, the PPP/MP control section 122 which controls PPP and MP procedure, and V110 control section 124 which controls V110 communication link are connected to ISDN101, the synchronization / asynchronous converter 123 which changes an asynchronous data into synchronous data are connected to the PPP/MP control section 122, and the call Monitoring Department 104 and the PPP/MP control section 122 are connected to it at the call control section 107. Furthermore, the call control section 107 is connected to the bulk control section 108, the data transceiver Monitoring Department 109 which supervises the traffic of data, and the analog-control section 113 which controls an analog port (analog terminal), and the data transceiver Monitoring Department 109 is connected to the DTE control section 112.

[0028] On the other hand, the V.42bis control section 121 is connected to PPP/MP control-section 122 and V110 control section 124, FIFO120 is connected to the V.42bis control section 121, and the bulk control section 119 is connected to FIFO120. And the series-connection circuit of FIFO117 and the PIAFS control section 115 and the series-connection circuit of FIFO118 and the PIAFS control section 116 are mutually connected to juxtaposition, the RF control section 114 which controls a wireless port (cordless handset) is connected to the PIAFS control sections 115 and 116, and the RF control section 114 and the DTE control section 112 are mutually connected to the bulk control section 119.

[0029] In PHS of the gestalt of this operation, as shown in drawing 2, the PIAFS control section 202 and the series-connection circuit of FIFO205, and the PIAFS control section 203 and the series-connection circuit of FIFO206 are mutually connected to juxtaposition, and the bulk control section 207 is connected to the RF control section 201 which performs interface actuation of radiocommunication at FIFO 205 and 206. Moreover, FIFO208 is connected to the bulk control section 207, the V.42bis control section 209 is connected to FIFO208, and the DTE control section 210 is connected to the V.42bis control section 209.

[0030] Furthermore, the call control section 204 and the voice control section 211 which controls an external speaker/microphone at the time of voice communication are connected to the RF control section 201, and the call control section 204 is connected to the bulk control section 207, the DTE control section 210, and the voice control section 211.

[0031] The network including the gestalt of this operation has composition as shown in drawing 3, PHS502 is connected to the laptop computer 504 for data communication, a terminal adopter (TA) 506 is arranged corresponding to this PHS504, this terminal adopter 506 is connected with a terminal adopter 509 through the ISDN network 508, and the desktop computer 510 and the analog terminal 511 for data communication are connected to the terminal adopter 509.

Moreover, PHS501 is connected to the laptop computer 503 for data communication, and this PHS501 is connected to the PHS network by the base station 505.

[0032] In performing the bulk communication link of PIAFS, PHS501 connects two radio links with the laptop computer 503 by which the desktop computer 510 connected to the terminal adopter 509 shown in [1st actuation] drawing 5 was connected to PHS501 through the base station 505, and a terminal adopter 509 connects two links of ISDN with it.

[0033] The data transmitted from the laptop computer 503 are divided by PHS501, and an identifier and the sequence number are added to them, and they are transmitted to each channel. A terminal adopter 509 combines the data received from each channel from an identifier and the sequence number, and transmits to a desktop computer 510. Communication link actuation of hard flow is performed similarly.

[0034] If it explains based on drawing 1, in receiving data, it lets the ISDN control section 101 pass, and the PIAFS control sections 102 and 103 carry out termination of the PIAFS procedure, and transmit a data frame to FIFO 105 and 106, respectively. From FIFO 105 and 106, the bulk control section 108 combines data based on drawing, an identifier, and the sequence number, and transmits data to FIFO110, respectively. If there are not an identifier and the sequence number, data will be transmitted to the taken-out sequence to FIFO110. When the V.42bis control section 111 carries out extension restoration of the data when being compressed, drawing and, and not compressed from FIFO110, it transmits data to the DTE control section 112 as it is.

[0035] In transmitting data, it lets the DTE control section 112 pass, when the V.42bis control section 111 receives and compresses data, it compresses, and when not compressing, data are transmitted to FIFO110 as it is. When the bulk control section 108 carries out drawing and a bulk communication link for data from FIFO110, data are divided, an identifier and the sequence number are added to each, and it transmits to FIFO 105 and 106. When not carrying out a bulk communication link, it transmits to FIFO105 as it is (when not carrying out a bulk communication link, the PIAFS control section 102 is taken as immobilization). The PIAFS control sections 102 and 103 transmit data to drawing and the ISDN control section 101 from FIFO 105 and 106, respectively.

[0036] If it explains based on drawing 2, in receiving data, through the RF control section 201, the PIAFS control sections 202 and 203 carry out termination of the PIAFS procedure, and transmit a data frame to FIFO 205 and 206, respectively. The bulk control section 207 combines data for data based on drawing, an identifier, and the sequence number from FIFO 205 and 206, respectively, and transmits to FIFO208. If there are not an identifier and the sequence number, data will be transmitted to the taken-out sequence to FIFO208. When the V.42bis control section 209 carries out extension restoration of the data when being compressed, drawing and, and not compressed from FIFO208, it transmits data to the DTE control section 210 as it is.

[0037] In transmitting data, it lets the DTE control section 210 pass, and the V.42bis control section 209 is compressed when receiving and compressing data, and when not compressing, it transmits data to FIFO208 as it is. When the bulk control section 207 carries out drawing and a bulk communication link for data from FIFO208, data are divided, an identifier and the sequence number are added to each, and it transmits to FIFO 205 and 206. When not performing a bulk communication link, it transmits to FIFO205 as it is (when not carrying out a bulk communication link, the PIAFS control section 202 is taken as immobilization). The PIAFS control sections 202 and 203 transmit data to drawing and the RF control section 201 from FIFO 205 and 206,

respectively.

[0038] When the analog terminal 511 has arrival of the mail or dispatch occurs to the analog terminal 511 during the bulk communication link of PIAFS between the laptop computers 503 which the desktop computer 510 linked to the terminal adopter 509 shown in [2nd actuation] drawing 3 connected to PHS501 through the base station 505, one channel is cut out of a two-channel activity by bulk communication link, and it is assigned to the communication link of an analog port. Termination of analog communication assigns an empty channel to the bulk communication link of PIAFS.

[0039] If it explains based on drawing 1 and dispatch/arrival of the analog-control section 113 (analog terminal) or the RF control section 114 (wireless port) will arise [ the DTE control section 112 (DTE port) ] during the bulk communication link of PIAFS, the call Monitoring Department 104 will supervise dispatch/arrival, and the call control section 107 will notify the information. Based on the information, the call control section 107 cuts one channel out of a two-channel activity by bulk communication link through the ISDN control section 101, and assigns for the communication link of the newly generated call. After a communication link is completed, the call Monitoring Department 104 notifies the information to the call control section 107, is vacant in the ISDN control section 101, and assigns a channel to the bulk communication link of PIAFS.

[0040] If the traffic of data becomes [ a desktop computer 510 ] below a certain constant value A during the bulk communication link of the laptop computer 503 of PHS501, and PIAFS through a base station 505 by the terminal adopter 509 shown in [3rd actuation] drawing 3 , one channel will be cut out of a two-channel activity by bulk communication link. Moreover, an empty channel will be assigned to the bulk communication link of PIAFS if the traffic of data becomes more than a certain constant value B ( $B > A$ ).

[0041] If the data transceiver Monitoring Department 109 will monitor the traffic of data continuously, and the DTE control section 112 (DTE port) will set up beforehand during the bulk communication link of PIAFS, if it explains based on drawing 1 , and it becomes below the constant value A, the data transceiver Monitoring Department 109 will notify the information to the call control section 107. Based on the information, the call control section 107 cuts one channel out of a two-channel activity by bulk communication link through the ISDN control section 101. Moreover, if the traffic of data becomes more than the constant value B ( $B > A$ ) set up beforehand, the data transceiver Monitoring Department 109 will notify the information to the call control section 107, and will assign the empty channel of the ISDN control section 101 to the bulk communication link of PIAFS.

[0042] By the laptop computer 504 linked to PHS502 shown in [4th actuation] drawing 3 , when making Internet connection through a terminal adopter 506, between PHS502 and a terminal adopter 506, termination of the bulk communication link of PIAFS is carried out, a PIAFS data frame is changed into conversion PPP/110, and a communication link is performed with existing equipment by the terminal adopter 506. [ MP or V110 ]

[0043] If it explains based on drawing 1 , it lets the RF control section 114 pass, and the PIAFS control sections 115 and 116 will carry out termination of the PIAFS procedure, and will transmit a data frame to FIFO 117 and 118. The bulk control section 119 combines the frame divided from drawing, an identifier, and the sequence number in the data frame from FIFO 117 and 118, and transmits to FIFO120. When the V.42bis control section 121 carries out extension restoration of the data frame when being compressed, drawing and, and not compressed from FIFO120, it transmits to the PPP/MP control section 122 or the V110 control 124 as it is (the conversion approach is changed by setting out). In carrying out PPP/MP conversion, an asynchronous character is changed into a synchronous character by asynchronous / synchronous converter 123, and it changes into the PPP frame further, and transmits through the ISDN control section 101.

[0044] Moreover, in changing V110, by V110 control section 124, it changes into V110 frame and transmits through the ISDN control section 101.

[0045] At the time of reception, actuation of reverse is performed with the time of transmission. As explained above, according to the gestalt of this operation, between PHS502 and a terminal

adopter 506 The bulk communication link of PIAFS is performed, and transmission speed is accelerated to 64 bit/s, and are vacant in terminal adopters 506 and 509. With dispatch / arrival / cutting actuation of a port, and the actual amount of data communication of PIAFS The channel currently used by the bulk communication link can be assigned to real time, and prevention of occupying terminal adopters 506 and 509 by bulk communication link is attained. In the data communication of PHS501 furthermore registered as a cordless handset, it enables terminals other than the terminal which carries the PIAFS function to perform data communication by carrying out conversion of a PIAFS data frame, a PPP data frame, or V110 data frame.

[0046]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the bulk means of communications which is equipped with the ISDN terminal adopter and PHS which carry PIAFS, adds a bulk function to the communication link of PIAFS in the data communications terminal which performs a partner terminal and data communication through a communication line, and carries out the simultaneous activity of the multiple channel is prepared according to invention according to claim 1, therefore, a bulk function is added to the communication link of PIAFS, data communication is performed to bulk means of communications, using two or more channels simultaneously, and improvement in the speed of data communication is attained.

[0047] Since a number modification means of channels to change the number of channels in use by bulk means of communications by generating or termination in a port of dispatch/call in is established to invention according to claim 1 according to invention according to claim 2 While a bulk function is added to the communication link of PIAFS, using two or more channels for bulk means of communications simultaneously therefore, performing high-speed data communication to it and attaining improvement in the speed of data communication Since the number of channels in use is changed by bulk means of communications with the number modification means of channels by generating or termination in a port of dispatch/call in, it enables it to perform efficient data communication.

[0048] Since a number modification means of channels to change the number of channels in use by bulk means of communications with the traffic of bulk means of communications is established to invention according to claim 1 according to invention according to claim 3 While a bulk function is added to the communication link of PIAFS, using two or more channels for bulk means of communications simultaneously therefore, performing high-speed data communication to it and attaining improvement in the speed of data communication Since the number of channels in use is changed by bulk means of communications with the number modification means of channels by the traffic of bulk means of communications, it enables it to perform efficient data communication.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]



[Drawing 1] The block diagram showing the configuration of the terminal adopter of the gestalt of 1 operation of the data communications terminal concerning this invention

[Drawing 2] The block diagram showing the configuration of PHS of the gestalt of this operation

[Drawing 3] The explanatory view showing the configuration of a network including the gestalt of this operation

[Drawing 4] The block diagram showing the configuration of the terminal adopter of the conventional data communication terminal

[Drawing 5] The block diagram showing the configuration of the terminal adopter of the conventional data communications terminal

[Description of Notations]

101 ISDN Control Section

102, 103, 115, 116, 202, 203 IAFS control section

104 Call Monitoring Department

105, 106, 110, 117, 118, 205, 206 FIFO

107 204 Call control section

108, 119, 207 Bulk control section

109 Data Transceiver Monitoring Department

111, 121, 209 V.42bis control section

112 210 DTE control section

113 Analog-Control Section

114 RF Control Section

122 PPP/MP Control Section

123 Synchronization / Asynchronous Converter

124 V.110 Control Section

201 RF Control Section

208 FIFO

211 Voice Control Section

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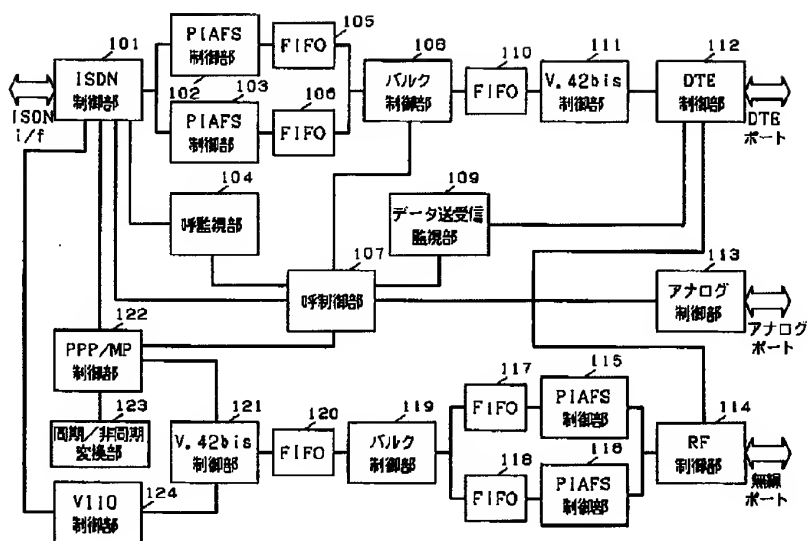
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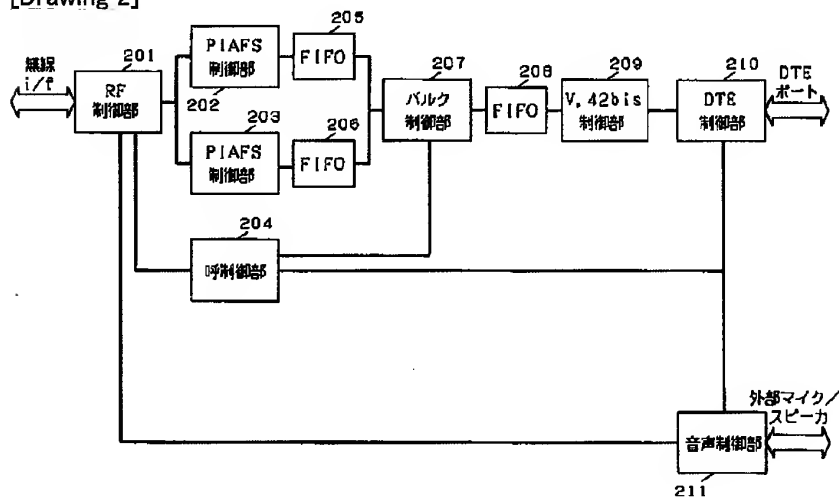
**DRAWINGS**

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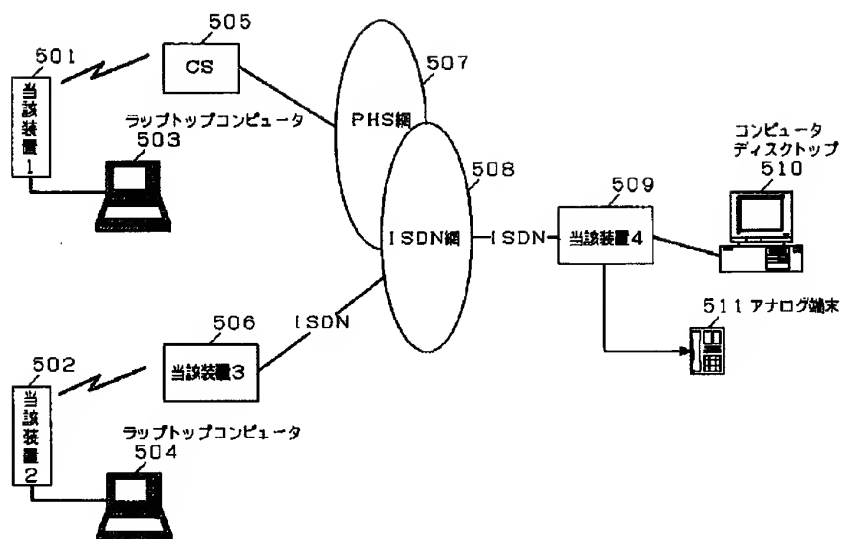
[Drawing 1]



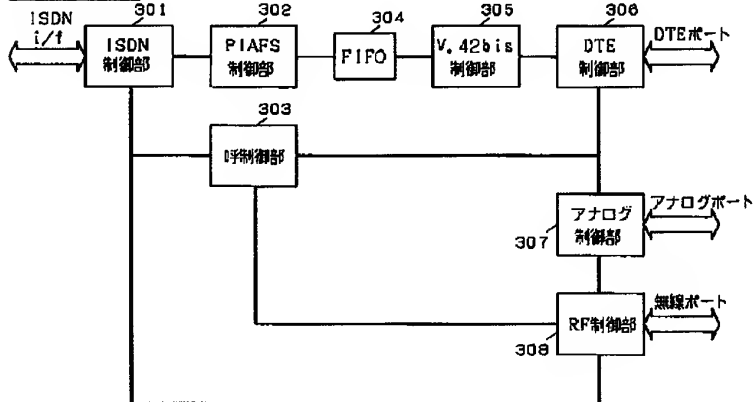
[Drawing 2]



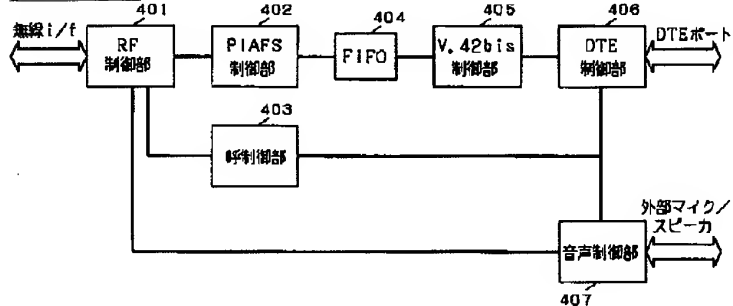
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Translation done.]



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 P I A F Sを搭載する I S D Nターミナルアダプタ及び P H Sを備え、通信回線を介して相手端末とデータ通信を行なうデータ通信端末装置であり、 P I A F Sの通信にバルク機能を付加し、複数チャネルを同時使用するバルク通信手段を有することを特徴とするデータ通信端末装置。

【請求項2】 請求項1記載のデータ通信端末装置に対して、ポートでの発信／着呼の発生或いは終了により、前記バルク通信手段で使用中のチャネル数を変更するチャネル数変更手段が設けられていることを特徴とするデータ通信端末装置。

【請求項3】 請求項1記載のデータ通信端末装置に対して、前記バルク通信手段の通信量により、前記バルク通信手段で使用中のチャネル数を変更するチャネル数変更手段が設けられていることを特徴とするデータ通信端末装置。

【請求項4】 請求項1記載のデータ通信端末装置に対して、 P I A F Sデータフレームと、 P P P / M Pデータフレームまたは V 1 1 0データフレームとの変換手段が設けられていることを特徴とするデータ通信端末装置。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、 P I A F Sを搭載する I S D Nターミナルアダプタ及び P H Sを備え、通信回線を介して相手端末とデータ通信を行なうデータ通信端末装置に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】図4は従来のデータ通信端末装置のターミナルアダプタの構成を示すブロック図、図5は従来のデータ通信端末装置のターミナルアダプタの構成を示すブロック図である。

【0003】従来のデータ通信端末装置のターミナルアダプタでは、図4に示すように、 I S D N網とのインタフェース動作を行なう I S D N制御部301に、 P I A F S手順を制御する P I A F S制御部302が接続され、 P I A F S制御部302には、データ送受信時のバッファ動作を行なう F I F O 3 0 4が接続され、 F I F O 3 0 4には、 V、 4 2 b i t s圧縮手順を制御する V、 4 2 b i t s制御部305が接続され、 V、 4 2 b i t s制御部305には D T Eポート（データ端末）を制御する D T E制御部306が接続されている。

【0004】さらに、従来のデータ通信端末装置のターミナルアダプタには、通信呼を制御する呼制御部303、アナログポート（アナログ端末）を制御するアナログポート制御部307、及び無線ポート（子機）を制御する R F制御部308が設けられ、呼制御部303は、 I S D N制御部301、 D T E制御部306、アナログポート制御部307、及び R F制御部308に接続さ

れ、アナログポート制御部307と R F制御部308とが互いに接続されている。

【0005】従来のデータ通信端末装置の P H Sでは、図5に示すように、無線のインタフェース動作を行なう R F制御部401に、 P I A F S手順を制御する P I A F S制御部402、通信呼を制御する呼制御部403、音声通信時に外部スピーカ／マイクの動作を制御する音声制御部407が接続されている。また、 P I A F S制御部402には、データ送受信時のバッファ動作を行なう F I F O 4 0 4が接続され、 F I F O 4 0 4には、 V、 4 2 b i s圧縮手順を制御する V、 4 2 b i s制御部405が接続され、 V、 4 2 b i s制御部405には、 D T Eポートを制御する D T E制御部406が接続され、音声制御部407は、 D T E制御部406と呼制御部403とに接続されている。

【0006】先ず、図4に示す従来のデータ通信端末装置のターミナルアダプタの動作を説明する。

【0007】 I S D Nからの着信があると、 I S D N制御部301からレイヤ3メッセージが呼制御部303に送信され、呼制御部303が呼設定メッセージを判定し、 D T Eポートへの P I A F Sの着信と判定すると、 D T E制御部306へ、アナログポートへの着信と判定すると、アナログポート制御部307へ、登録されている子機への着信と判定すると、 R F制御部308へ、それぞれ着信データは振り分けられる。

【0008】 D T Eポートへの着信の場合には、 P I A F S制御部302が、 P I A F S手順を終端し、データを F I F O 3 0 4へ送信する。 V、 4 2 b i s制御部305が F I F O 3 0 4からデータを受信し、データが圧縮されている時には伸張復元し、圧縮されていない時には、そのまま D T E制御部406へ送信する。 D T E制御部406は、接続されているデータ端末へデータを送信する。

【0009】 I S D Nへの発信の場合には、 D T E制御部306（ D T Eポート）からの発信、アナログ制御部307（アナログポート）からの発信、 R F制御部308（子機）からの発信を呼制御部303が制御し、 I S D N制御部301へレイヤ3メッセージを発信する。 I S D N制御部301は、それを基に相手端末と接続動作を行なう。

【0010】 D T Eポートからの P I A F Sの発信の場合には、 D T Eポート（データ端末）から受信したデータは V、 4 2 b i s制御部305へ送信され、 V、 4 2 b i s制御部305は、圧縮する場合は圧縮し、圧縮しない場合にはそのまま F I F O 3 0 4へ送信する。 P I A F S制御部302は、 F I F O 3 0 4からデータを取り出し P I A F S手順で送信する。

【0011】次に、図5に示す従来のデータ通信端末装置の P H Sの動作を説明する。無線から着信があった場合には、 R F制御部401からレイヤ3メッセージが呼



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11には、DTEポート（データ端末）を制御するDTE制御部112が接続されている。

【0027】また、本実施の形態では、ISDN101に、通信呼を監視する呼監視部104、通信呼を制御する呼制御部107、PPPとMP手順を制御するPPP/MP制御部122、V110通信を制御するV110制御部124が接続され、PPP/MP制御部122に、非同期データを同期データに変換する同期/非同期変換部123が接続され、呼監視部104とPPP/MP制御部122とは呼制御部107に接続されている。さらに、呼制御部107は、バルク制御部108、データのトラフィックを監視するデータ送受信監視部109、及びアナログポート（アナログ端末）を制御するアナログ制御部113に接続され、データ送受信監視部109はDTE制御部112に接続されている。

【0028】一方、PPP/MP制御部122とV110制御部124とは、V.42bis制御部121が接続され、V.42bis制御部121にはFIFO120が接続され、FIFO120にはバルク制御部119が接続されている。そして、バルク制御部119には、FIFO117及びPIAFS制御部115の直列接続回路と、FIFO118及びPIAFS制御部116の直列接続回路とが、互いに並列に接続され、PIAFS制御部115、116には無線ポート（子機）を制御するRF制御部114が接続され、RF制御部114とDTE制御部112とが互いに接続されている。

【0029】本実施の形態のPHSでは、図2に示すように、無線通信のインタフェース動作を行なうRF制御部201に、PIAFS制御部202及びFIFO205の直列接続回路と、PIAFS制御部203及びFIFO206の直列接続回路とが互いに並列に接続され、FIFO205、206にバルク制御部207が接続されている。また、バルク制御部207にはFIFO208が接続され、FIFO208にはV.42bis制御部209が接続され、V.42bis制御部209にはDTE制御部210が接続されている。

【0030】さらに、RF制御部201には、呼制御部204と音声通信時に外部スピーカ/マイクを制御する音声制御部211とが接続され、呼制御部204は、バルク制御部207、DTE制御部210及び音声制御部211に接続されている。

【0031】本実施の形態を含むネットワークは、図3に示すような構成となっていて、データ通信用のラップトップコンピュータ504にPHS502が接続され、このPHS504に対応してターミナルアダプタ（TA）506が配設され、このターミナルアダプタ506は、ISDN網508を介してターミナルアダプタ509と接続され、ターミナルアダプタ509には、データ通信用のディスタップコンピュータ510とアナログ端末511とが接続されている。また、データ通信用の

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ラップトップコンピュータ503にPHS501が接続され、このPHS501は、基地局505によりPHS網に接続されている。

【0032】〔第1の動作〕図5に示すターミナルアダプタ509に接続されたディスタップコンピュータ510が、基地局505を介して、PHS501に接続されたラップトップコンピュータ503と、PIAFSのバルク通信を行なう場合には、PHS501は、無線リンクを2チャンネル接続し、ターミナルアダプタ509は、ISDNのリンクを2チャンネル接続する。

【0033】ラップトップコンピュータ503から送信されたデータは、PHS501で分割され、識別子と順序番号を付加されてそれぞれのチャンネルに送信される。ターミナルアダプタ509は、それぞれのチャンネルから受信したデータを識別子と順序番号から結合し、ディスタップコンピュータ510へ送信する。逆方向の通信動作も同様に行なわれる。

【0034】図1に基づいて説明すると、データを受信する場合には、ISDN制御部101を通して、PIAFS制御部102、103がPIAFS手順を終端し、それぞれデータフレームをFIFO105、106へ送信する。バルク制御部108は、FIFO105、106から、それぞれデータを取り出し、識別子と順序番号を基にして、データを結合しFIFO110へ送信する。識別子と順序番号がなければ、取り出した順序にデータをFIFO110へ送信する。V.42bis制御部111は、FIFO110からデータを取り出し、圧縮されている場合は伸張復元し、圧縮されていない場合はそのままDTE制御部112へデータを送信する。

【0035】データを送信する場合には、DTE制御部112を通して、V.42bis制御部111がデータを受信し、圧縮する場合は圧縮し、圧縮しない場合はそのままFIFO110へデータを送信する。バルク制御部108がFIFO110からデータを取り出し、バルク通信をする場合は、データを分割しそれぞれに識別子と順序番号を付加し、FIFO105、106へ送信する。バルク通信しない場合は、そのままFIFO105へ送信する（バルク通信しない場合はPIAFS制御部102は固定とする）。PIAFS制御部102、103は、それぞれFIFO105、106からデータを取り出し、ISDN制御部101へ送信する。

【0036】図2に基づいて説明すると、データを受信する場合には、RF制御部201を通してPIAFS制御部202、203がPIAFS手順を終端し、それぞれデータフレームをFIFO205、206へ送信する。バルク制御部207は、FIFO205、206からそれぞれデータを取り出し、識別子と順序番号を基に、データを結合しFIFO208へ送信する。識別子と順序番号がなければ、取り出した順序にデータをFIFO208へ送信する。V.42bis制御部209は、F

I F O 2 0 8 からデータを取り出し、圧縮されている場合は伸張復元し、圧縮されていない場合はそのまま D T E 制御部 2 1 0 へデータを送信する。

【0037】データを送信する場合には、D T E 制御部 2 1 0 を通じて、V . 4 2 b i s 制御部 2 0 9 はデータを受信し、圧縮する場合には圧縮し、圧縮しない場合はそのまま F I F O 2 0 8 へデータを送信する。バルク制御部 2 0 7 が、F I F O 2 0 8 からデータを取り出し、バルク通信をする場合には、データを分割しそれぞれに識別子と順序番号を付加し、F I F O 2 0 5、2 0 6 へ送信する。バルク通信を行わない場合は、そのまま F I F O 2 0 5 へ送信する（バルク通信しない場合は、P I A F S 制御部 2 0 2、2 0 3 は、それぞれ F I F O 2 0 5、2 0 6 からデータを取り出し、R F 制御部 2 0 1 へ送信する。

【0038】〔第2の動作〕図3に示すターミナルアダプタ 5 0 9 に接続したデスクトップコンピュータ 5 1 0 が、基地局 5 0 5 を介して、P H S 5 0 1 に接続したラップトップコンピュータ 5 0 3 との間で、P I A F S のバルク通信中に、アナログ端末 5 1 1 に着信があり或いはアナログ端末 5 1 1 に発信が発生した場合、バルク通信で2チャンネル使用中から1チャンネルが切断され、アナログポートの通信に割り当てられる。アナログ通信が終了すると、空きチャンネルは P I A F S のバルク通信に割り当てられる。

【0039】図1に基づいて説明すると、D T E 制御部 1 1 2 (D T E ポート) が P I A F S のバルク通信中に、アナログ制御部 1 1 3 (アナログ端末) または、R F 制御部 1 1 4 (無線ポート) の発信/着信が生じると、呼監視部 1 0 4 が発信/着信を監視し、呼制御部 1 0 7 がその情報を通知する。呼制御部 1 0 7 がその情報を基に、I S D N 制御部 1 0 1 を通じてバルク通信で2チャンネル使用中から1チャンネルを切断し、新たに発生した呼の通信のために割り当てる。通信が終了すると、呼監視部 1 0 4 が、呼制御部 1 0 7 へその情報を通知し、I S D N 制御部 1 0 1 を空きチャンネルを P I A F S のバルク通信に割り当てる。

【0040】〔第3の動作〕図3に示すターミナルアダプタ 5 0 9 で、デスクトップコンピュータ 5 1 0 が、基地局 5 0 5 を介して、P H S 5 0 1 のラップトップコンピュータ 5 0 3 と P I A F S のバルク通信中に、データのトラフィックが或る一定値 A 以下になると、バルク通信で2チャンネル使用中から1チャンネルが切断される。また、データのトラフィックが或る一定値 B ( $B > A$ ) 以上になると、空きチャンネルを P I A F S のバルク通信に割り当てる。

【0041】図1に基づいて説明すると、D T E 制御部 1 1 2 (D T E ポート) が、P I A F S のバルク通信中に、データ送受信監視部 1 0 9 がデータのトラフィックを常時監視し、予め設定しておいて一定値 A 以下になる

と、データ送受信監視部 1 0 9 が、呼制御部 1 0 7 にその情報を通知する。呼制御部 1 0 7 がその情報を基に、I S D N 制御部 1 0 1 を通じてバルク通信で2チャンネル使用中から1チャンネルを切断する。また、データのトラフィックが、予め設定した一定値 B ( $B > A$ ) 以上になると、データ送受信監視部 1 0 9 が、呼制御部 1 0 7 へその情報を通知し、I S D N 制御部 1 0 1 の空きチャンネルを、P I A F S のバルク通信に割り当てる。

【0042】〔第4の動作〕図3に示す P H S 5 0 2 に接続したラップトップコンピュータ 5 0 4 で、ターミナルアダプタ 5 0 6 を介して、インターネット接続する場合には、P H S 5 0 2 とターミナルアダプタ 5 0 6 との間で、P I A F S のバルク通信を終端し、ターミナルアダプタ 5 0 6 で、P I A F S データフレームを PPP / M P または V 1 1 0 に変換に変換し、既存の装置と通信が行なわれる。

【0043】図1に基づいて説明を行なうと、R F 制御部 1 1 4 を通じて、P I A F S 制御部 1 1 5、1 1 6 が P I A F S 手順を終端し、データフレームを F I F O 1 1 7、1 1 8 へ送信する。バルク制御部 1 1 9 が F I F O 1 1 7、1 1 8 からデータフレームを取り出し、識別子と順序番号から分割されたフレームを結合し、F I F O 1 2 0 へ送信する。V . 4 2 b i s 制御部 1 2 1 は、F I F O 1 2 0 からデータフレームを取り出し、圧縮されている場合は伸張復元し、圧縮されていない場合は、そのまま PPP / M P 制御部 1 2 2 または V 1 1 0 制御部 1 2 4 へ送信する（設定によって変換方法を変える）。P P P / M P 変換する場合には、非同期/同期変換部 1 2 3 で非同期キャラクタを同期キャラクタに変換し、P P P フレームにさらに変換し、I S D N 制御部 1 0 1 を通じて送信する。

【0044】また、V 1 1 0 変換する場合には、V 1 1 0 制御部 1 2 4 で、V 1 1 0 フレームに変換し、I S D N 制御部 1 0 1 を通じて送信する。

【0045】受信時には、送信時とは逆の動作が行なわれる。以上に説明したように、本実施の形態によると、P H S 5 0 2 とターミナルアダプタ 5 0 6 間で、P I A F S のバルク通信を行なうと、通信速度が 6 4 b i t / s に高速化され、ターミナルアダプタ 5 0 6、5 0 9 では空きポートの発信/着信/切断動作や、P I A F S の実際のデータ通信量により、バルク通信で使用するチャンネルをリアルタイムに割り当てることができ、バルク通信で、ターミナルアダプタ 5 0 6、5 0 9 を占有してしまうことが防止可能になる。さらに子機として登録している P H S 5 0 1 のデータ通信において、P I A F S データフレームと PPP データフレームまたは V 1 1 0 データフレームの変換をすることにより、P I A F S 機能を搭載している端末以外の端末ともデータ通信を行なうことが可能になる。

【0046】



【発明の効果】請求項1記載の発明によると、PIAFSを搭載するISDNターミナルアダプタ及びPHSを備え、通信回線を介して相手端末とデータ通信を行なうデータ通信端末装置において、PIAFSの通信にバルク機能を付加し、複数チャネルを同時使用するバルク通信手段が設けられているので、バルク通信手段によって、PIAFSの通信にバルク機能が付加され、複数のチャネルを同時に使用してデータ通信が行なわれ、データ通信の高速化が可能になる。

【0047】請求項2記載の発明によると、請求項1記載の発明に対して、ポートでの発信／着呼の発生或いは終了により、バルク通信手段で使用中のチャネル数を変更するチャネル数変更手段が設けられているので、バルク通信手段によって、PIAFSの通信にバルク機能が付加され、複数のチャネルを同時に使用して、高速のデータ通信が行なわれ、データ通信の高速化が可能になると共に、ポートでの発信／着呼の発生或いは終了により、チャネル数変更手段によって、バルク通信手段で使用中のチャネル数が変更されるので、効率的なデータ通信を行なうことが可能になる。

【0048】請求項3記載の発明によると、請求項1記載の発明に対して、バルク通信手段の通信量により、バルク通信手段で使用中のチャネル数を変更するチャネル数変更手段が設けられているので、バルク通信手段によって、PIAFSの通信にバルク機能が付加され、複数のチャネルを同時に使用して、高速のデータ通信が行なわれ、データ通信の高速化が可能になると共に、バルク通信手段の通信量により、チャネル数変更手段によって、バルク通信手段で使用中のチャネル数が変更されるので、効率的なデータ通信を行なうことが可能になる。

# 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係るデータ通信端末装置の一実施の形態のターミナルアダプタの構成を示すブロック図

【図2】同実施の形態のPHSの構成を示すブロック図

【図3】同実施の形態を含むネットワークの構成を示す説明図

【図4】従来のデータ通信端末装置のターミナルアダプタの構成を示すブロック図

【図5】従来のデータ通信端末装置のターミナルアダプタの構成を示すブロック図

## 【符号の説明】

101 ISDN制御部

102、103、115、116、202、203 IAFS制御部

104 呼監視部

105、106、110、117、118、205、206 FIFO

107、204 呼制御部

108、119、207 バルク制御部

20 データ送受信監視部

111、121、209 V.42bis制御部

112、210 DTE制御部

113 アナログ制御部

114 RF制御部

122 PPP/MP制御部

123 同期／非同期変換部

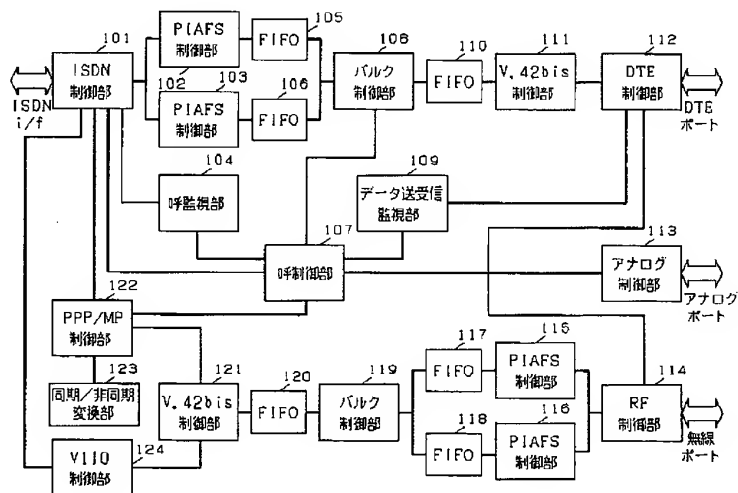
124 V.110制御部

201 RF制御部

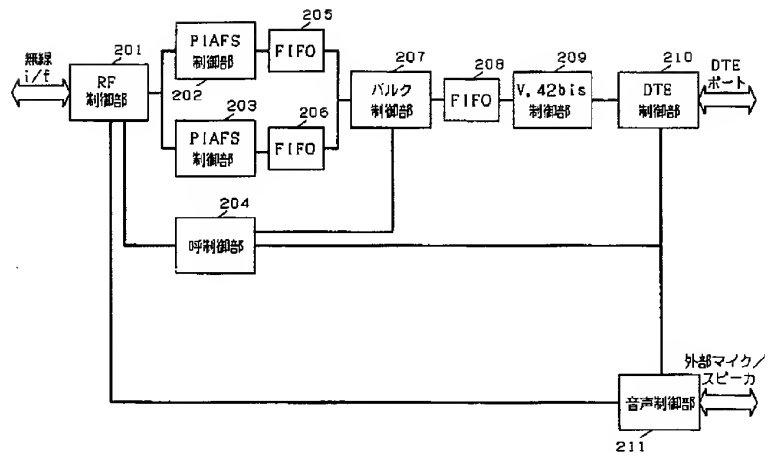
208 FIFO

30 211 音声制御部

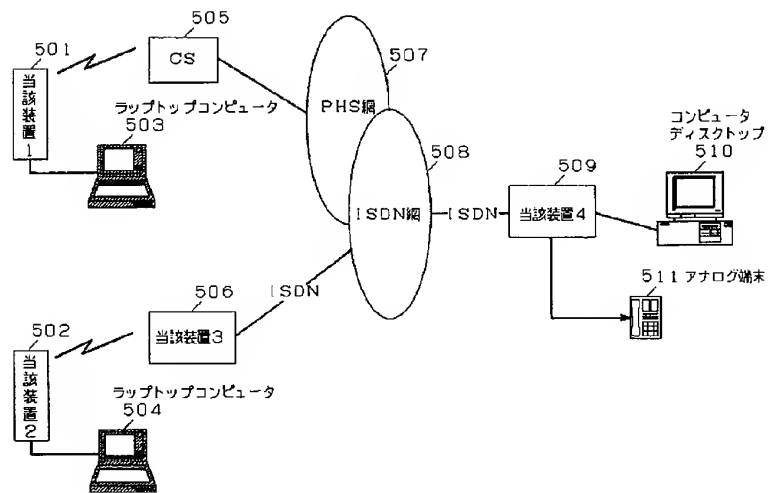
【図1】



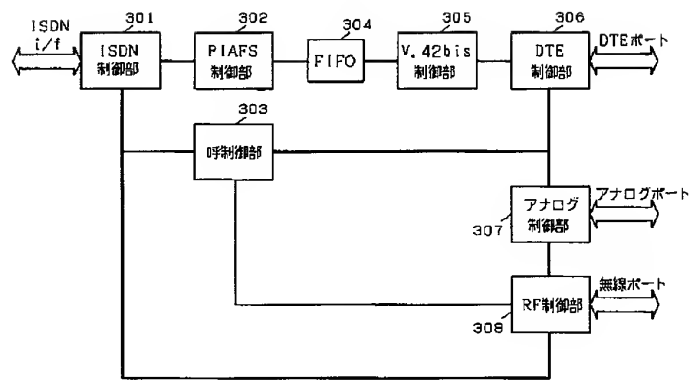
【図2】



【図3】



【図4】



【図5】

